

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5, 1892.

HAVE just returned from a run into Finland. All St. Petersburg goes there in the Summertime, and the land is known as the Switzerland of the Empire. It is a land of mountains and lakes, and it is almost impossible to go over the country by land. The Russians call it the "Land of the Thousand Lakes," and though Finland belongs to Russia, it is as different from the rest of the Empire as Italy is different from Ger-

in the northern part of it talk Swedish, and it is only in the south and on the borders of Russia proper that you are able to get along with the Russian language. The people dress more like the Swedes than they do like the Russians. There are more Lutherans among them than Greek Catholics, and they have a system of Government entirely different from that of the Czar's other provinces. They are an educated people. They are hard working and thrifty,

many. The Finlanders

and they have a very fair school system. The country, all told, is very nearly four times as large as Ohio, but it has not so many people, and the greater part of it is barren. The region through which I have traveled was covered with pines, and the houses were very much like the log buts of America.

I found the climate much cooler, and it is much healthier than that of St. Petersburg. The country has long Winters and short Summers, and even in the southern part of it the Winter lasts six months, while in the north the corn is sown and reaped within six or seven weeks. The Finns of St. Petersburg are not as fine looking as those of the northern part of the country. They are drunken and dirty, but



the further you get from St. Petersburg the better they grow. I am told that in the northern part of Finland you will never see a drunken man, a cripple, or a beggar, and that the people are very industrious and very re-

Let me tell you how they look. The men are of about medium hight. They have flat faces, high cheek bones, and their eyes are small and are of a blue or light-gray color. Their beards, which they wear long and ragged, are usually blonde or red, and their forms are lean and muscular. They have an honest sort of a look about them, and they are more like the Norwegians which come to America than like the Russians. They wear in the Summer long, loose woollen coats, which they tie around the the sheepskin coat with the fur turned inward. They are fond of bright colors, and they usually wear red vests, and their belts are, when they can afford it, of red silk.

come from Finland, and the Finnish nurse girl and the Finnish wet nurse are seen everywhere. The latter has a costume of her own, and a part of this is a cap of bright colors with a pastebroidered with false pearls, which runs over the dress cut low, with short sleeves puffed up at | land of Europe. the clbows, and around her sturdy neck and over her buxom bosom hang many strands of beads. The nurses are not, as a rule, very pretty. but they are extraordinarily healthy, and the better class of Russians use them very largely for nursing their children.

The Finland maiden is quite as fond of dress as her American sister, and the costumes of the back districts are very striking. The dresses of the women are covered with metal buttons. They wear a leather strap around the head which is studded with yellow buttons, and their fingers are covered with rings. They are fond of red chemises and their skirts are often of red. They are, like the men, generally very muscular, and you will not see a more healthylooking people anywhere. They die young, however, and they are subject to all sorts of epidemics. Among other things, the light is very hard on their eyes, and thousands of people are half blind.

The chief business of Finland is agriculture and the barrenness of the country is such that they cannot produce more than enough to keep them. Finland is in fact a great ledge of granite rising from six to eight hundred feet above the sea, and the northern part of it almost entirely covered with forests. It is in the south that the best farming goes on, and the people have Agricultural Colleges, and they cultivate the soil much better than the peasants of Rus- and I find in this Empire all religions and all sia. They have never been serfs, and they are languages. I met on the Volga a large popula- railway train at Greeley, and as he had to get off naturally, I think, of a higher grade of intel- | tion of Tartars who worshiped Mahomet,

ligence than the Russians. and in cattle breeding, and the Finnish butter | Here in the north there are queer countries is known all ever the world. They pack butter and queer people belonging to Russia, of which the scenery, the rough, burly brakeman apin tin cans, and I have eaten this butter as far we know nothing. If you will draw a line peared and told him he must get inside. east as Japan, and a great deal of it is sold from St. Petersburg right across the Russian bere in St. Petersburg. It is as solid as cheese, Empire, you will find that in the vast region is made without salt, and is so sweet that you north of this there are no railroads worth can eat it without bread and enjoy it. The inspeaking of, and the bulk of this country is crease of exports of butter from Finland goes unexplored.

Special Correspondence THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. | not believe that butter should be cooled with ice, but there is a difference of opinion in this regard and a great part of the butter that is taken to St. Petersburg is kept on ice, and throughout Russia ice-houses are to be found in which the butter is packed down in salt pickle and covered with ice, and thus kept throughout the Summer. I have found good butter at all the best hotels here in Russia, and

furnished here at St. Petersburg.

Fin and has but few towns, and the people city in the country is Helsingfors, which is at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, and which is as dreary a place as can be imagined. It contains about 60,000 people, and it has broad streets, big squares, and a few handsome State buildings. It is more a Summer resort than anything else, and it is filled with invalids and strangers half the year and sleeps during the other half. It is now the Capital of the country, and it is here that the Senate sits and that the officers of the Czar live. It is less than 300 miles from St. Petersburg, and it costs about \$10 first class to go from one place to the other.

Next to Helsingfors the biggest town in Finand is Abo, which is also on the Gulf, and which has less than 30,000 people. There are in addition to this perhaps seven towns ranging from 8,000 to 18,000, and the whole town popuation of the country is less than one-tenth of the rural population. The bulk of these peoole live in cabins or huts and their diet is made up of milk, potatoes and salt fish. They eat very little white bread and the bread of the Finn is usually in the shape of hard biscuits, and there is a baking day about every three months, when the family cooks enough bread for the season. After the biscuits are baked a hole is bored through each of them, and they are strung on strings as our farmers sometimes string dried apples and are hung from the rafters of the hut until used.

Nearly all of the people drink, and like the Russians their favorite drink is brandy, which they take at all hours of the day and always at dinner and supper.

Speaking of the Government of Finland, the country is, you know, under the Czar, and the Czar is the Grand Duke of Finland. He has not, however, the same authority over it as he has over the rest of the Russian Empire, and when the country was ceded to Russia along about the close of President Jefferson's Administration, it was provided that the National Parliament should sit four months every year. This Parliament is made up of the nobles, the makes the laws for the Finns. The Czar bas, however, the right to veto any of their acts and he has the right to propose laws for them

The country has its own money system, Finland has its own banking system, and it has what you will not find in Russia, a good system of savings banks, and there are 60,000 the world. There are many night schools and not read nor write, but you will seldom find an uneducated Finn.

Summer. There are comparatively few rail- unexplored regions of the globe. roads, and the most of the country will have to be explored in boats or in the two-wheeled carts which are common to Finland, and in which you can dash down hill on the gallop and be in little danger of injury. The Finnish horses are not so fine looking as those of Ruswaist with a girdle, and in the Winter they use | sia, but they are very fast and you can make about 10 miles an hour. There is a good stage system, and it costs you only about four cents a mile to go over the country by stage.

As to fishing, there is no better fishing land in the world, and sleeping accommodations can be gotten within a short distance of the best trout streams in the country. In some parts of Finland there is excellent salmon fishing, and with the curious costumes, the wild scenery, and the delicious air, it would seem to me that board crown covered with blue silk and em- the American traveler might find quite as of impertinent blue-bottles that bask in the much pleasure during the Summer vacation in smile of royalty at Koh-si-chang. The Siamtop of the head from ear to ear. She wears a the Switzerland of Russia as in the Switzer-

under the rule of the Czar, and the elements ed at one stroke. However, with our new Colwhich are governed by him are as wide apart onels we have sufficient military talent to as the poles. The people of north Russia are guarantee the success of some strategy by entirely different from those of South Russia,



tion of Tartars who worshiped Mahomet, at the next station, and, furthermore, as the and there are down along the Crimes, Turks train was pretty well filled, he did not enter a They are especially skilled in dairy farming and Armenians who are subjects of the Czar.

steadily on ward, and butter has now become so Just north of Finland is the Russian Lapland. valuable to the people that the peasants who | where the people raise reindeer in herds, and make it use it only on holidays and sell the | where they are very much like our Esquimaux most that they make. They have many im- or Alaskans. The region along the White Sea, ported cattle, but the best cows in Finland at | which runs down from the Arctic Ocean on the the present time are of an old Finland breed | border of Finland, is full of interest, and there known as the North Savolaksisk stock, one of is a monastery there, to which pilgrimages are which produced 2,700 quarts in one year, and | made from all parts of the Russian Empire, which are said to be the best milkers in Eu- and where pilgrims are lodged for three days rope. They are small yellow cows, weighing, and three nights for nothing. The Capital I judge, not more than 600 pounds, but they of this region is Archangel, and its governseem to thrive in Finland, and their milk is ment includes a territory 50,000 square miles bigger than Texas, of which only one acre in The most of the Finnish butter is now a thousand is cultivated. The whole of this churned from sweet cream and the cream is northern part of Russia is covered with forests, quit and can't, by mentioning The National Trioften heated before churning, and butter made | and on all the rivers of Russia which flow down | BUNE can get the book mailed free. Address THE | mate owners, and the sums thus left will be

high with wood and lumber, which is shipped out of this forest region to the treeless plains

Some of these wooden barges are immense in size, and they will carry hundreds upon hundreds of cords of wood. They are sold as a whole to the towns along the Volga. The man who buys the cargo buys the boat as well, and he takes it to pieces and uses the planks of which it is made for building.

In the northeastern part of Russia there is a vast region known as the Samoyede country, which is inhabited by a tribe of six or seven thousand people, who live by fishing and hunting. Their dwellings are circular huts of bark, with a hole in the roof out of which the smoke goes. The fire is made in a hele in the center of the hut, and there is a portion of the interior of the hut which is considered sacred, and upon which no woman must place her foot. These people consider women unclean, and if by mistake one of the women of the family should get her foot upon this sacred spot, a lot of coals are at once taken from the fire and put upon the sacred spot in order to cleanse it, for they

say that fire makes all things clean. The Samoyedes live on reindeer meat, which they eat raw, drinking the blood of the animal as soon as it is killed. They eat fish and berries, and the wealth of the family consists a noble commander. He was a great deal like

of the number of reindeers it possesses. The people look a good deal like the Ainos of Japan. They have low foreheads, broad cheeks, flat noses, and small eyes. Many of them are Christians, but a number have a worship something like that of some of our Indians, and they have their medicine men. The women here marry very young, and the girl has to

The Russian Laplanders are a better race than the Samoyedes. There are about 4,000 of them, and they are as a rule Greek Catholics. They live in villages, and they are in many respects much like the Samovedes. The women of all these tribes lead a life much like that of the Indian squaw. They cultivate the ground, take care of the cattle, and manage all the for the Summer to fish or hunt, and during this time the women live by themselves. I have never tasted a better article than that

One of the richest of the tribes is known as the Zyryans, and the men of this leave their villages almost bodily during the Summer, and



bring back \$60 worth of meat and skins. These Zyryans are the best of reindeer raisers. Some of them have herds of deer numbering thousands, and not a few kill as many as a thousand reindeer a year. The annual profit of a herd of 6.000 reindeers ought to be about \$5,000, and a herd of this kind would be worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000. The reindeers are bred as carefully as short-horn cattle, and the greatest care is taken in the herding of them.

Going further to the east, and crossing the Ural Mountains, you strike the Asiatic part and the Asiatic people of the northern part of this clergy, the burghers and the peasants, and it Russian Empire. You find new tribes and new customs at every step, and the north is the least populated and the least strange part of Russia. It is along the Volga, on the Great Plain, and along the Caspian and the Black Sea that you find its queerest characters. The mountains of | dier had himself only to look after; the offithough two years ago the Czar provided that | the Caucasus are filled with curious tribes, and Russian money should be accepted in Finland. | the great plains through which the Transcaspian Railroad runs contain some of the queerest

people of Asia. Little Russia and South Russia have a popudepositors in the Finnish savings banks. It lation entirely different from that of Great manages its own schools and it has a number of Russia and the North. The long-haired people high schools, and the women of Finland are of Bessarabia, who live in the country near the fast taking a high place among the women of Black Sea, are noted for their beauty, and who for an officer to get an office in civil life and has not heard of the pretty girls of the Cau- a great deal harder to get a Government posi-Sunday schools at which the higher grades of casus? The harems of the Turks are said to tion than either private or non-commissioned learning are taught, and the majority of the be recruited by the fair maidens taken from children of the country receive good education. | these mountains, and I am told that this trade It is not at all rare to find a Russian who can- still goes on in Armenia and Georgia. The Cossacks, the famous soldiers of Russia, have enough queer features in their characters and Traveling is not expensive in Finland, and | their country to make a letter in itself, and he best time to go over the country is in the | this land of the Czar is to me one of the great FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Detailed to Kill Flies.

One of the queer duties sometimes imposed upon the motley army of Siam is described in the following clipping from the Siam Free Press of July 19, 1892, which was received recently by a Washington newspaper man:

'An order has been issued from the Siamese Headquarters that the troops in garrison at Koh-si-chang are to be employed in fly-catching! Every man, so runs the order, is expected to exert himself and capture each day a matchbox full of wily blue-bottles, or in default be compelled to row around the island. Though the order reads exceedingly ridiculous there is no small need of thinning down the myriads ese warriors will have their hands full, and are not at all to be envied. The pity is that the troops were not exercised in some evolution There are about 2,000,000 of these Finns by which the nimble enemy may be annihilatwhich the grand army of blue-bottles might be destroyed, and at the same time a very coveted decoration well earned-Commander of the Fly-Catchers in Ordinary to his H. S. M .may yet be eagerly competed for among Siam-

or anything else in the line of horse equip-ments you can save money by ordering from Let my heart thrill again with gratitude to you ments you can save money by ordering from THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

What Are Platforms For.

[Chicago News.] The latest story involving Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, is too good to be lost. It seems that some time ago a party of Democratic | How hard it is to have your hard-earned honors friends were trying to tease the Senator because, being a free-silver advocate, he neverthe- By those who have never the slightest burden less stood upon and defended the Republican Then give to me a rose while I'm living, now, platform. Finally one of the party asked how it were possible to reconcile his action with his principles, and thereupon the Senator was reminded of a story which he fancied would and Let the casket lie neglected in some lone and minded of a story which he fancied would answer his friend's question.

"A rural friend and constituent of mine out in Colorado," said Teller, "once boarded the car, but stood upon the platform outside. While he was jogging along, quitely admiring " But I don't wan't to,' answered my friend:

it's pleasant enough out here, and, moreover, I'm going to get off at the next station.' 'That doesn't make any difference, urged the brakeman, 'you'll have to go inside; that's the rule of the company, and its peremptory. | the credit of bonds of various issues running Your place is in the car, not outside here.' "My rural friend got rather roiled at this. | this latter money is justly due are not aware

"Well,' says he excitedly, 'what in - are that it is due. Suggestions have been made platforms made for if not to stand on?' "'What are they made for?' repeated the ment should advertise a list of the names of brakeman. 'Why, platforms are made to get | the people to whom this money is due, and it is

in on-not to stand on !" Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just | will awake to a realization of their good fortune received, telling all about Notobac, the wonderful, and find small "windfalls" awaiting their deharmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco | mand at Uncle Sam's money office, it will also from warm cream is said to keep better than toward the more populous part of the Empire STERLING REMEDY CO., Box 723, Indiana covered into the already plethoric "surplus that made from the cold article. The Finns do you will see vast rafts of logs and boats piled Mineral Springs, Ind."

REMEMBER THE LIVING. Don't Wait Until a Man is Dead to Speak

His Praise. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE comes every week freighted with a feast of good things; the sharp shots of the comrades as they hit some weakness of human nature cause a laugh, while others recalling some incident in army life, or

giving a pen-picture of the soldier's losing bat-

unbidden start. The Personal column of Aug. 25 contained the following item: "A newspaper paragraph is going the rounds at present, which, if true, shows that a galiant old soldier is in great distress. It is to the effect that the sword which Gen. B. M. Prentiss's brother offi-cers purchased at Tiffany's for \$500 and presented to the "hero of Shiloh" for his gallantry at that much-misunderstood battle, was rescued from a

Quincy (III.) pawnshop the other day by a customer, who paid \$55 for it." I knew Gen. Prentiss well from early childhood up; lived one block from him in the same city for years; learned how to drill a company by watching him drill the old "Quincy Blues"; was under his command in the service, and can testify that he was an Logan-easy of approach. No matter how busy he was anyone could speak to him and get a correct, polite answer. He would have made a brilliant record in the army had it not been for one thing that bothered a good many officers besides him-line, field and general alike-"stabbing in the back by envious enemies." How many know that the worst enemies Gen. bring a dot of as many reindeers as her father Rosecrans had to encounter at Chickamanga can afford to her husband. were behind him instead of in front? Who has forgotten that to ruin Gen. Pope his enemies came very near ruining our Government? Who has forgotten Halleck's dispatch to Mc-Clellan after Fort Donelson had just been taken that Grant was drunk somewhere? Little do people know, even at this late day, the envyings, bickerings, jealousies, and backbitings that existed among officers. Gen. Prentiss was beset by envious enemies from start to matters relating to the house while their hus-bands are off hunting. The men often go off vice by them. Many men who served as privates and non-commissioned officers knew nothing of the undertow that was secretly at work under many good officers to get their honors and places. Let a line officer do some brave act, would be get any praise? Not much. His company might do so at the time from an exuberance of good feeling, but his brother officers would treat it in a sucering, cynical way. Let a line officer do anything worthy of promotion, would there not be numerous night callers at headquarters to have a secret talk with the Colonel? If he promised to become popular with the regiment he was often hounded out of the service. The higher the rank the greater the efforts to get him dismissed in disgrace. Worse yet, many an officer has done a great deed that, had the truth been known, would have made him famous, but

> camp late on a dark, rainy night, after marching hard all day through rain and mud; have 100 men, not a thing else; they tired, cross, mad, and swearing nearly every breath, refusing to obey a single order; get them to unpack and pitch their tents, make fires, get them dry straw to sleep on instead of mud and dog-fennel; see that every one gets a good, warm supper, minus that bacon, without raiding the sutler or running the picket-line; do it in an honest, lawful manner, and see if it don't work a man hard to do it. Again, have your Colonel order you to take your company in position in support of a battery at a doublequick where it seems as if pandemonium and hades are turned loose. Your men suddenly turn pale and refuse to go. You get them there without coaxing or swearing, and if that don't try a man's mettle then I don't know what would. Yet many incompetent men, gifted with more brass than brains, worked good officers out of their positions by use of money and influence, and then they played particular "hob" when they were called upon to act in certain battles. It used to hurt like blazes after the war was over to see one of these pudding-heads get up before an admiring | corps. audience, ornamented with ample bay window, and tell funny yarns about their boys stealing chickens. How absurd it sounds to those who knew of their being sick or on detached duty

when these boys went into a battle. The sol-

cer had not only himself but 100 men or more

this reason.

besides. The service was harder on officers for

In proportion, more officers have died since

some scamp stole his honors, reaped the reward

and unblushingly claims the credit to-day. It

was very hard work to properly fill the posi-

tion of a commissioned officer and do it right.

the war than privates. They have had harder work to make a living since they returned be- 1864. Brig.-Gen. A. Shaler, Dec. 28, 1864. cause they were more used up and came out of the service in a worse condition. It is harder officer. Everybody seems to think, "O, you commissioned officers had an easy time and big wages; you ought not to expect anything Where were the easy times, and who knows of the many tales of woe that were poured into officers' sympathetic ears that took the surplus shekels out of their pockets that in some cases haven't been returned up to date? M. Thayer, February, 1864; May 19, 1864. am told that Gen. Prentiss receives the princely pension of \$8 a month (Mexican war). The hero of Shiloh, into whose arms brave Col. John Hardin fell at Beuna Vista, now poor, old, and feeble, feasts and riots on \$8 a month. Where are my noble, liberalhearted American countrymen? Give a woman who never saw a battle \$100 a month; the hero | Gen. A. McD. McCook, March 9, 1865. Brig.of two wars, \$8. Would that this were an isolated case. A friend living in a city, one dark night went into an alley in the rear of a large hotel, where he saw a man picking something out of a slop-barrel; following him to the street he saw that the man was one who had worn a star on his shoulder. Another man who had also worn a star, too worn out to work and too proud to beg, was supported for years on the scant wages his aged wife earned with her needle. A tramp was once found sleeping in a lumber yard. On being hauled up before the owner it was discovered that the owner had been a private in a regiment of which that tramp had been the Colonel. There was one tramp who got a hot breakfast, a new suit of clothes, and a situation without asking for it. Of the line officers harder tales could be told of their sufferings since the war, but I desist. I sometimes sing the following song to my family and friends, which I think will express J. G. Hudson, July, 1865. Third Brigadethe sentiments of many officers when they see

Give me just one rose while I'm living, now, If you want to buy a buggy, wagon, harness | Keep not back your choicest roses till my hands Let mine eyes speak back the pleasure of a heart

yet warm and true. Oft have men earned merit, but others stole the The hero lived neglected, the fraud praised to the

worn

grassy grave, If one cheering word was spoken just in time the soul to save. Rt. Rev. M. T. PATE, Esq., Brevet Corporal, Co. D, 16th Ill.

Unclaimed Millions in the Treasury. [Concord Monitor.]

The announcement is made that Uncle Sam

has in his strong safe more than \$2,000,000 of

money orders that are long overdue and which

it is probable will never be presented for pay-ment. Besides, the United States Treasury has about \$8,000,000 of unclaimed interest on Government bonds that has been standing to back over a period of 30 years. People to whom from time to time that the Treasury Departprobable that at some day not very far distant this course will be pursued by the authorities; and then, although a large number of persons

They're the best liver pill known, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, easiest and best to take. They're the cheapest pills you can buy, too, for they're quaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. "Value received or no pay"—it's a plan peculiar to Dr. Pierce's medicines.

HISTORY OF THE CORPS. (Continued from first page.)

on the Red River, and finding Camden to be an uncomfortable and dangerous post he determined to fall back to the Arkansas River. He left Camden on the 26th and reached Little Rock on the 3d of May. On the 30th of April the enemy attacked him while tle in civil life since the war, often make tears | crossing the Saline River at Jenkins's Ferry, and after a severe engagement was repulsed with a loss of nearly 500 kilfed, wounded, and missing. The Union loss was principally in the Third Division, and is reported by Gen. Salomon to have been 521 killed, wounded, and missing.

Gen. Samuel A. Rice, commanding the First Brigade of this division, was mortally wounded in this battle.

On April 25 the Second Brigade of the Third Division, while escorting an empty wagon-train to Pine Bluff, was attacked at Marks's Mills and lost the train, and 26 killed, 101 wounded, 1,006 captured or miss-

On April 18th a forage train of 198 wagons, with an escort of 1,170 officers and men, were attacked at Poison Spring, Ark., and after a severe engagement, lasting over four hours, lost the wagons, two 6-pounder guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, and 301 men killed, wounded and missing.

Besides the affairs above enumerated, the



GEN. GEO. W. GETTY.

vere combats, losing a number of men killed wounded, etc., the most important of which were skirmishes at Arkadelphia, April 1. Some men could, others could not. Take the Okolona, April 2, 3; engagement at Elkin's position of Captain for instance. Arrive in Ferry, Little Missouri River, April 3, 4; skirmish at Prairie d'Ane, April 9-12; action at nothing but strong bacon issued for rations for | Moscow, April 13; skirmish April 20, and Confederate demonstration on Camden,

The corps was continued in service until the close of the war, but after the Camden expedition was practically broken up as an organization. Its regiments and brigades were scattered throughout Arkansas and on the frontier at the various posts, and although the several detachments were engaged in numerous desperate encounters, it never again took part as an organization in any regular campaign.

The following is a roster of the corps, division and brigade commanders:

CORPS COMMANDERS. Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele, Jan. 30 to December, 1864. Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Revnolds, December, 1864, to discontinuance of

DIVISION COMMANDERS. First Division-Brig.-Gen. Frederick Salomon, May 11; Sept. 23, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Cyrus Bussey, July 25, 1864.

Second Division-Brig.-Gen. E. A. Carr, January, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Nathan Kimball, Feb. 13, 1864. Brig.-Gen. J. R. West, April 25, 1864. Brig.-Gen. C. C. Andrews, June 16, Brevet Brig.-Gen. John Ritchie, May 16,

Third Division. Brig.-Gen. Frederick Salomon, Jan. 30, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Feb. 6, 1865. Cavalry Division-Brig.-Gen. J. W. Da-

vidson, Jan. 30, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Eugene A. Carr, Feb. 13, 1864. Brig.-Gen. J. R. West, Sept. 15, 1864. District of the Frontier-Col. W. R. Jud-

son, Jan. 7; March 24, 1864. Brig.-Gen. John January, 1865. Brig.-Gen. John Edwards, December, 1864.

District of Eastern Kansas-Brig.-Gen. N. B. Buford, January, 1864; Sept. 28, 1864; Col. William Crooks, Aug. 6, 1864. Maj.-Gen. J. M. Thayer, May 25, 1865. Col. C. Bentzoni, June 12, 1865.

District of Northeastern Arkansas-Col. R. R. Livingston, January, 1864. District of South Kansas-Maj.-Gen. Jas. G. Blunt, May 8, 1865. Col. John A. Gar-

rett, June, 1865. BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

First Division-First Brigade-Col. Chas. E. Salomon, May, 1864. Col. C. H. Mackey, Nov. 28, 1864. Lieut.-Col. A. Dengler, Feb. 18; June 24, 1865. Col. T. M. Bowen, March 22, 1865. Second Brigade-Col. A. Engelman, May, 1864. Col. John A. Garrett, Nov. 10, 1864. Col. J. M. Williams, Feb. 6, 1865. Col. Maj. J. A. Leman, May 13, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Cyrus Bussey, May 25, 1864. Col. J. F. Ritter, July 29, 1864.

Second Division-First Brigade-Col.Wm. Graves, May 13, 1864; January, 1865. Col. A. B. Morrison, September, 1864. Col. H. Mattson, October, 1864. Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drake, June 11, 1865. Second Brigade-Col. A. Engleman, January, 1864. Brig.-Gen. C. C. Andrews, May 19, 1864. Col. Oliver Wood, June 16, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Homer Thrall, Aug. 18, 1864. Col. M. L. Stevenson, Sept. 25, 1864. Col. James M. True, Nov. 26, 1864. Lieut.-Col. L. C. True, April, 1865; July, 1865. Brig.-Gen. John Edwards, May, 1865. Lieut.-Col. L. W. Beal, June, 1865. Third Brigade-Col. G.



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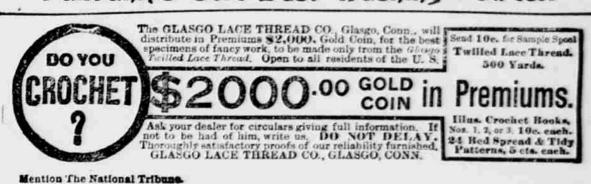
Pleasant Pellets. You won't have to have a struggle with them, as you do with the ordinary pill. You won't notice them. Mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively, they cleanse and regulate the whole system. Sick or Bilious Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved,

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M. Mitchell, January, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Henry Yates, February, 1864. Col. Wash-

ington F. Geiger, May 15, 1864. Third Division-First Brigade-Col. Wm. E. McLean, January, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Samuel A. Rice, March, 1864. Col. C. E. Salomon, April 30, 1864. Brig.-Gen. John Edwards, February, 1865. Col. John A. Garrett, May 7, 1865. Col. J. M. Johnson, June, 1865. Second Brigade-Col. James M. Lewis, January, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Samuel A. Rice, Feb. 1, 1864. Col. William E. Mc-Lean, March, 1864. Third Brigade-Col. A. Engelman, March, 1864. Col. William A. Phillips, February, 1865.

Cavalry Division-First Brigade-Col. J. F. Ritter, Jan., 1864. Col. Albert Erskine, Royale. THERE NEVER WAS ANTTHING LIKE IT. It is Sept. 19, 1864. Maj. M. H. Brawner, Jan. 24, 1865. Col. John K. Mizner, February, 1865. Second Brigade-Col. W. F. Geiger, January, 1864; February, 1865. Col. J. F. Ritter, Sept. 19, 1864. Col. Wm. Thompson, Jan. 6, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Dec. 1, 1864. Third Brigade-Col. Daniel Anderson, January, 1864. Col. W. F. Geiger, Sept. 19, 1864. Fourth Brigade-Col. A. H. Ryan, Sept. 9, 1864. Col. John K. Mizner, Oct. 31, 1864.

District of the Frontier-First Brigade-Col. Wm. A. Phillips, January, 1864. Col. John Edwards, March 21, 1864; Jan. 16, 1865. Col. C. W. Adams, Dec. 3, 1864. Second Brigade-Col. John Edwards, January, 1864. Col. C. W. Adams, March, 1864. Col. J. M. Williams, May 7, 1864. Col. W. R. Judson, January, 1865. Third Brigade-Col. T. M. Bowen, January, 1864. Col. E. Lynde, May 18, 1864. Col. W. R. Judson, July 3; December, 1864. Indian Brigade-Col. Wm. A. Phillips, February, 1864; Dec. 17, 1864. Col. Stephen H. Wattles, July 30,

District of South Kansas-Cavalry Brigade-Brig.-Cen. A. N. Duffie, May, 1865. Col. John A. Garrett, June, 1865. Indian Brigade-Col. Wm. A. Phillips, May, 1865.

Separate Dismounted Cavalry-Col. W. F. Geiger, March, 1865. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Reed, April, 1865. Brig.-Gen. Powell Clayton, May 30; July, 1865. Lieut.-Col. M. H. Brawner, June, 1865.

Cavalry Brigade, "Post of Little Rock"-Col. M. M. Trumbull, February, 1865. Ind'p't Cavalry Brigade-Col. Powell Clay-

ton, January, 1864. Colored Brigade-Col. J. M. Williams, January, 1865.

Never Mind the Torpedoes; Go Ahead, is the heading of a circular received from Headquarters Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, Eighth and Vine streets, Philadelphia, which states that at a regular stated meet-

ing the following resolution was adopted: 'That this Association recommends for and presents the name of shipmate William Simmons for the position of Rear-Admiral of the National Association of Naval Veterans. Shipmate William Simmons has an honorable record of service in the United States Navy during the entire four years of the late war, and as a prominent worker in this Association for the past 27 years, 20 years of which time he was Secretary. He has also served as Secretary, Commander, and Historian of the National

organization. 'This being the oldest Association of Naval Veterans in the United States, trusts that its claim for recognition at this time will receive your favorable consideration, because we present a candidate popular and well known among our people as a writer, worker, and speaker, possessing a National reputation deserving of honorable mention." These resolutions are signed by the officers of Farragut Association.

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Foreign Masters of Vessels. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you kindly answer me this question? Can a man sail a vessel in the United States Tonnage registered in the Custom House, who has first declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States .- CAPT. SAM ELLIS, St. James City, Fla.

[Inquiry at the Treasury Department develops the fact that there is some doubt as to the status of matters mentioned in our correspondent's letter. The laws are not clear upon the subject. The last law on this subject was passed June 26, 1884, and reads as follows: "That the last clause of section 4131 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: 'All the officers of vessels of the United States shall be citizens of the United States, except that in cases where, on a foreign voyage, or on a voyage from an Atlantic to a Pacific port of the United States, any such vessel is for any reason deprived of the services of an officer below the grade of Master, his place, or a vacancy caused by the promotion of another officer to such place, may be supplied by a person not a citizen of the United States until the first return of such vessel to its home port; and such vessel shall not be liable to any penalty or penal tax for such employment of an alien officer."-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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ng and removing discolorations from the cuticle and bleaching and brightening the complexion. It experimenting in the laundry with a new bleach for time fabrics it was discovered that all spots, freckles, tan, and other discolorations were quickly removed from the hands and arms without the slightest intervals to the skin. The discovery was submitted to experienced Dermatologists and Physicians who pre-pared for us the formula of the marvelous Dermaeads, blotches, sallowness, redness, tan and every scoloration of the cuticle. One bottle completely noves and cures the most aggravated case and roughly clears, whitens and beautifies the comlexion. It has never failed—it CANNOT FAIL. It highly recommended by Physicians and its sure results warrant us in offering

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